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The Columbian Balance, and Repository.

" HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D !
" HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D !"
BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (New-York) TUESDAY, February 14, 1804.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

POLITICAL CATECHISM.

Being a sketch of what might, on a matured plan, be taught in Schools, and also, by Heads of Families, to Youth and Children.

(CONTINUED.)

WHAT *is civil liberty as applied to the citizen or subject ?*

It is the power to do as he pleases within the limits prescribed by the law of the State.

Is a citizen or subject free, so far as he is bound by laws ?

He is, if he submit to the law from that free choice, which arises from the love of order.

How can a man be free and yet be bound ?

In loving his duty, he is as free at least in obeying, as he who hates it is, in disobeying the law, otherwise we could not be free in any thing unless in disobedience.

Are then all our actions under the restraint of law ?

Certainly they are ; either human or divine law.

Are those free then, who disobey the law ?

Their choice is free ; but, in truth, they are slaves.

In what sense are they slaves ?

They are slaves in choosing that which, in the end, will deprive them of all good, and subject them to all evil.

But is not the very idea of slavery, the being subject to the will of another ?

By no means ; children are not slaves to their parents, nor subjects to their *lawful* prince who rules *by* law, nor angels and men to God.

What then is slavery ?

It is the state of being subjected by force, to an *usurped* authority, or to a legitimate authority, *tyrannically* exercised, or of being judicially cut off from the common rights of citizens or subjects.

In your sense of civil liberty may not the subjects of monarchies or aristocracies be free ?

They may, and indeed they are, whenever they are governed by just and equal laws.

But does not civil liberty imply a legal right in the citizens to rectify abuses ?

It does not ; this right belongs to *power* and not to *liberty*. Liberty is one thing, and power is another.

But where this right remains in the citizens, is not liberty more secure, than where it rests in one or a few ?

It *may* be ; still, the *being* of liberty, and its *security* are perfectly distinct, the former may exist without the latter.

You say, it may be, can you not, in truth, say, it will be ?

This will depend on circumstances ; if the citizens are intelligent and virtuous, it *will be ;* because, such a character, once formed, is not liable to sudden changes, it may continue for ages with proper care, under the blessing of heaven, and is usually lost by imperceptible declentions ; but, when the right rests in *one*, or *a few*, the security depends more on personal character, which is constantly shifting from one reverse to another.

Is it true, then, that an ignorant and vicious people are incapable of supporting or enjoying civil liberty ?

It undoubtedly is ; all Republics, ancient and modern, except the United States, have lost their liberty ; and, if we trace the causes, we shall find, they may be summed up in the dominion of the selfish passions, or a total loss of public spirit.

But will a people, however debased and vicious they may be, betray their own interests ?

Experience shews they will ; and why not ? we find a thief, a liar, a drunkard, a gambler, an idler, will betray *their* interests, and reduce themselves to known and certain misery : The truth is ; such men and the States where they prevail prefer a present gratification, though small, to a distant good, though immensely great.

But have not Republics lost their liberty through the ambition of the great ?

Doubtless ambition has been a powerful cause ; still, the ignorance and depravity of the multitude have *alone* given scope to it. Men of bad characters are easily known, and such can never obtain the confidence of a wise and virtuous people. The prevalence of faction is a sure mark of the decline of virtue.

Has not faction been usually the proximate cause of the loss of liberty in free States ?

It has ; it is an evil to which Republics

are ſubject, more than monarchies, or ariſtocracies.

What may be the reaſon of this?

In theſe latter, the road to promotion is open to few or none, except of a certain order, and theſe either claim offices by hereditary right, or their intrigues for office are confined to the court, or the levees of the great; but in the former, it is open to all, the intrigues of the ambitious are played off upon the maſs of the people, who are, in moſt countries, eaſily duped by thoſe who flatter them; and the game is rendered perpetual by the frequent recurrence of elections.

Does not this game, as you are pleaſed to call it, tend to corrupt the morals and to debaſe the character of a people?

Above all things elſe; the reaſon is, it is carried on by hypocriſy, lying, and the baſeſt calumny and abuſe of good men; by varniſhing the fouleſt characters; by corrupting the fountains of information, and other nefarious arts, which cannot fail of deſtroying all that confidence in the public agents, and between man and man, which is eſſential to ſocial order and happineſs.

What opinion muſt we form of a people who are proſperous and happy under a government ſupported by popular election?

Where this can be truly ſaid of any people, it is the higheſt eulogy which can be pronounced on them.

What are we to apprehend when, under ſuch a government, the baſeſt men are raiſed to the firſt offices?

We are to apprehend a radical change in the conſtitution; in ſubſtance; if not in name.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Selected.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

IT would be treating our readers with neglect, equally unbecoming and unuſual to us, to omit ſoliciting their particular attention and ſtudious peruſal of Mr. TRACY's Speech upon the great alteration lately made in the Federal Conſtitution. During the diſcuſſion of that very important queſtion, there were ſome ſpeeches which juſtly laid claim to approbation. And indeed we are of opinion that when thoſe debates come to be read in Europe, as unqueſtionably they will be, they will impreſs the highly cultivated old orators of that quarter of the globe, with a high opinion of the progreſs of this young country in eloquence. In fact, whether for ſo much political ſcience as the queſtion involved, for ſound ſenſe, manly ſentiment, and conſtitutional knowledge on one hand, or on the other for temper and moderation, thoſe debates muſt do the country credit wherever they are read. We have hitherto had occaſion to mention the Speech of Mr. HUGER, which for general political philoſophy, and the application of it to the Conſtitution of America, may be put in competition with any thing which has appeared for a long time.—For depth of American conſtitutional knowledge, for ſagacity, for a dexterous and cloſe ſifting from that Conſtitution of its original purpoſes, the intentions of the people at the time it was made, and the application of its proviſions to the intereſts and ſecurity of the ſeveral ſtates, and for cloſe argument, Mr. Tracy's Speech yields to none that has been ſpoken within the walls of Congreſs. Indeed we hold the reaſoning it contains to be ſo plain and unanſwerable, that the queſtion is reduced by it to this—"Is it "expedient that the Federal Union be ex- "tinguiſhed, the rights and independence "of the ſmaller States trampled upon, and "a ſtate tyranny erected, in which the "larger States (Virginia in particular) "ſhall, like another Bonaparte, beſtride "all the ſmaller ones, South Carolina a- "mong the reſt, and keep them in a ſtate "of ſubſerviency to their intereſts?" The queſtion may with propriety be aſked, Have the members of the ſmaller States, who have given their aſſent to the meaſure, betrayed the truſt repoſed in them by their conſtituents, if it will have the effect attributed to it, which appears to be almoſt indubitable?

For our parts we will not preſume to diſcuſs the merits of a queſtion of ſuch importance, as "Whether it would be ſafe to change this union from its preſent political ſtate into one or more republics, or into any other form whatever." But it might be worth the while of Americans to aſk the gentlemen who are endeavouring to change the conſtitution, and to demand from them in the ſtern and inevitable language of proud republicans—What is the objection to the conſtitution? Has it done miſchief?—Has it not done great good? Is it not preſumption to ſuppoſe that America would have thrived more under any other?—Why then make experiments which are ever attended with hazard, and ten thouſand to one will not produce good.

To this they might add—Gentlemen! if you wiſh to deſtroy the federal union avow it in a manly, honeſt way at once. Then we ſhall be able to form a judgment of the rectitude or impolicy of your views. If a revolution of the kind is really good, you need not be aſhamed or afraid to exhibit it to broad day light, ſo that WE—WE THE PEOPLE, for whoſe opinions you profeſs ſuch reverence, may judge of it! If it be right, we will aid you in it, and relieve you from the drudgery of working like moles under ground. If it be wrong, and unfit for the light, you are greatly condemnable for doing or attempting it. Americans are not to be treated like pouting children, and wheedled by degrees to their bread and butter—nor ought they to be tricked by purblind devices and ſtratagems, into a meaſure, whether good or bad. For, if good, they have judgment enough to diſcern it—if bad, they have ſpirit and vigor enough to reſent and puniſh it. Away, away then with all undermining, unworthy arts and deception: Proclaim openly and honeſtly your intentions, and let us, whoſe ſervants you are, know at once whether the extinction of the federal conſtitution is really the object you have in view, or not.

FROM THE ULSTER GAZETTE.

SOME of our friends are not pleaſed with the manner in which we have treated the controverſy between the Burrites and Clintonians. This we ſincerely regret—but we conſider it our duty, inasmuch as the federaliſts are in ſome degree umpires between theſe rival factions, to hold the bold language of truth—to warn them not to give up their cauſe, their honor, their political exiſtence *for a meſs of pottage*, but to truſt to the good ſenſe of the people, who will and muſt ultimately ſee that there is at the bottom of this *republicaniſm*, avarice, ambition and an ungovernable ſpirit of contention—that the true ground of quarrel between the leaders of democracy is *who ſhall be maſter?* The people will ultimately become diſguſted with the repeated exhibition of the cloven-foot of jacobiniſm and pack off the whole corps to the tune of *Rogues all.* In the name of patience therefore, let them go on. They are pleading the cauſe of federaliſm, and fulfilling its predictions with a zeal that muſt produce a great and powerful effect—a zeal that deſerves our warmeſt thanks.

It is not recommended to our friends, however, to preſerve a total apathy and indifference between the factions. We would wiſh particularly to inculcate the propriety of keeping themſelves untrammelled by any engagements. Perhaps it is not yet finally decided that Mr. Clinton is again to be a candidate for the executive chair. Perhaps ſome gentleman may be nominated in whoſe capacity and integrity we could repoſe. If however Mr. Clinton and Mr. Burr ſhould be the candidates, it will indeed be a *choice of evils.*

A free people are always degraded by placing at their head a man who yields the management of the executive power to *favorites.* Who ſhrinks from reſponſibility and does nothing. There was a time

when *George Clintion* was really the governor of New-York. If measures were condemned, *he* was censured—If improper appointments were made, *he* was charged. But now, when the high hand of power is felt every where—when a system of terror extensive and influential is established—when the press is so fettered that it requires the talent, of a very able counsellor to determine how much truth may be published with impunity and how much information may be communicated to the people without incurring the contempt and persecution of the ruling powers—when public prosecutions are directed only against federalists, and the thousand calumnies and slanders aganst the vice-president which pass in review under the very scowl of the Attorney General, are not noticed, except perhaps to be applauded—when truth against Jefferson is a crime, but both truth and falsehood against Burr a merit—when tho' there are some respectable justices, it cannot be denied that the very lees and dregs of democracy disgrace the magistracy and the influence of *party* governs every where. In such a time, so portentous and so calamitous—when the sensibility of the intelligent and the virtuous has been wrought into the keenest indignation—when the names of De Witt and Spencer are so often repeated with disgust and horror; Why is it that at such a period that of George Clinton is scarcely ever pronounced? Why, but because he retires from responsibility, and permitting these young men to do what they please, hopes to avoid public detestation and at the same time to enable them to continue in their mad and furious career. This chicanery ought to be understood not by the federalists only, but by the honest men of the other party. There are such, who sooner than vote for any of his excellency's *minions*, would expose themselves to the attorney-general's common law itself. Would they willingly submit their rights to an Empson and a Dudley? They would spurn the thought. But what is the difference between voting for them and voting for one who resigns the reins to their hands? Intelligent men of all parties will agree, that a governor ought to be a man of activity and energy—one who would not dread responsibility—that he ought to be, in that respect, what George Clinton *once* was. We merely broach the subject for the present. Let it be fairly examined, and no candid democrat will say, that a federalist would be censurable for hesitating between Burr and Clinton.

Editor's Closet.

We have considered the late attack upon Judge Chase as a wicked and wanton attempt to drive an able and independent man from the bench, and, at the same time, to destroy his reputation; for we never believed that the inquisitorial committee, after all their scrutiny and research, would be able to make out any thing, on which an impeachment could be legally grounded. As the business proceeds, we are the more convinced of this.—On the 30th ult. Mr. J. Randolph, in the name of the committee appointed to enquire into the conduct of Samuel Chase and Richard Peters, stated that documents had been received by them which occupied a considerable bulk, the printing of which would considerably assist their investigation, by rendering them more convenient for perusal. He added that it would probably be necessary to print these papers for the information of the House when the report of the committee was made. He therefore moved the vesting in them authority to cause to be printed such papers as they might think proper.

Dr. Eustis suggested a doubt of the propriety of printing detached papers, which might produce an improper impression upon the public mind. The motion, however, was carried; and these documents, consisting, in all probability, of affidavits, partial and distorted certificates, stories, tales reports, conjectures, surmises, &c &c. &c. are to be printed as the official report of a committee of Congress, and, under this imposing sanction, are to be spread abroad, to prepare the public mind for any future event. Should an impeachment actually be the result, the people, having imbibed a prejudice from these documents, will behold it without a murmur; and if no pretext for impeachment should be made out, still the impressions which they will make, can never be eradicated.—Why is Judge Chase marked out as a victim of jacobin vengeance? He once pronounced sentence of death against a jacobin, who had been convicted of *treason*—and this accounts for it.

"IS HE HONEST?"

We heard the substance of the following *federal lie* sometime ago; but having already *burnt our fingers* with such kind of stories about public officers, we did not think it advisable to give twenty-four friends of the people the trouble to find another indictment against us; and so, we let it pass. But finding it now related in the Bridgeport Telegraph, a paper published in the aristocratical state of Connecticut, where *falsehoods only*, are libels; we concieve there cannot possibly be any harm in giving it currency in this republican state, where *truth only* is a libel. Therefore, warning the reader, after the manner of the Ulster Gazette, that it is all a *federal lie*, we proceed to tell the story "in our own way, unembarrassed" by the sly hints about *honesty*, &c. which appear in the Telegraph:—

Once on a time (as other fable-writers say) proposals were out for carrying the mail from Bridgeport to New-Milford, Connecticut. A federalist offered to carry it for 100 dollars per annum; but it was feared that this man would circulate the Telegraph and other federal papers, and thus inculcate sound principles. A *very honest democrat*, who seemed to be willing to do any thing to open the eyes of the people, wanted the job; but, like other modern patriots, he seemed to think himself entitled to a higher salary than the federalist. How many letters passed between him and the P. M. G. or what were their contents, it is unnecessary say. However, a bargain was struck—and the democrat was to receive for his services 105 dollars cash, and 103 dollars in Babcock's *Mercury*, which he was to distribute *gratis* for the good of the cause. Every thing went on smoothly until Mr. Babcock dunned the mail-carrier—the mail-carrier referred the printer to the P. M. G.—the printer grew angry & threatened to prosecute—the mail-carrier told the secret to every body he met, and left the state, swearing (according to the Telegraph) "that a man corrupt in his private character can never be relied on as a faithful public servant."

Another "infuriated man, seeking his long lost" reputation.

On Thursday last, the editor of the Balance was waited upon, by sheriff Van Der Poel, with a piece of parchment *about so big*, from Cheetham! This makes the third private suit that has been brought against the present editor—The first by Ambrose Spencer; the second by Ebenezer Foot, and the third by James Cheetham.—Spencer, Foot, and Cheetham—a pretty trio!—"*Let the greatest ***** throw the first stone.*"

Whether these men have found any thing in my publications, which they really believe they can make the ground of an action, or whether these suits are brought as a part of that system of oppression with which I am threatened to be borne down, it is impossible, at present, to tell.

Of the first on the list, I have nothing to say. He is now a judge of our Supreme Court; and it is to be hoped that he will, in future, so far depart from his *old habits*, as to deserve that reverence and respect which ought ever to be due to such high judicial characters.

As to the second being, Foot, he will never *dare* to come into a court of justice, and ask for damages for any charges which have been made against him. His insignificance has been his only protection against that severity of animadversion which he justly merits.

As to Cheetham's *reputation*, viewed in its best light, I believe it scarcely worth *four pence half penny*.

Bones, for the Salem Register to pick.

The *Salem Register*, after repeatedly boasting of the increase of democracy, says, "It is amusing to see how *folly* increases."

The *Salem Register* asserts an abominable falshood, when it says that "the opposition employed Callender," if by *opposition*, it means the federal party. The old opposition—the anti-federalists, *did* employ Callender; and when we are permitted to give the truth in evidence, we will tell the public something further on the subject.

The *Salem Register*, in defending the democratic practice of hiring foreign scribblers, says, "Let there be day light, and we need not fear," &c. If a few more such scribblers as Duane, Cheetham and Pasquin, are *imported* amongst us, we think there will be no great safety except in *day light*, especially since Cheetham has given us some idea of his *stabbing notions*.

Agricultural.

From the Trenton True American.

RECIPE FOR CURING HAMS.

FOR 24 hams, take ſix pounds of fine ſalt, three pounds of coarſe brown ſugar, or two pints of molaſſes, and one pound of ſalt petre pounded fine—mix all theſe together, and rub every ham with the mixture, and pack them down in your caſk; let them remain five or ſix days, then unpack them and thoſe which were on the top, put at the bottom of the caſk, and ſprinkle a little ſalt over them—ſo let them remain for five or ſix days, and then make a pickle that will bear an egg, and pour over till it covers them—ſo let the whole remain for one month and they will be fit for ſmoke.

N. B. Twelve Hams, uſe the half of the above ingredients.

Monitorial Department.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

EXTRACT.

FROM AN ENGLISH PAMPHLET.

ON VIRTUE.

IN oppoſition to the incorrect and, we may ſay, dangerous definitions of virtue by Godwin and others of the modern ſchool, we have extracted from an excellent publication the following paragraphs:

"Virtue, then, we will ſay, conſiſts in utility; and aſpiring to be virtuous, to my means, I am bound to be as uſeful as I can,—I am bound to produce all the good in my power. This injunction has a very impoſing air undoubtedly, but where does it leave us? As huſband, father of a family, friend, member of ſociety, in theſe, or in any ſtation or condition of life, what ſort of direction does it afford me? To the preſpicacious and preſcient eye which could ſurvey at a glance all the modes of beneficence in which it is poſſible to act, and purſue the reſult of ſuch actions to the remoteſt ramifications of their conſequences, the path of duty under ſuch a precept might be viſible, I admit; but what track could be diſcovered in this boundleſs expanſe by the confined views and dim foreſight of man? I muſt ſpend all my life, according to this ſcheme, in ſpeculation, before I could ſafely take the firſt ſtep. I muſt conſume years in determining, according to the multiplicity and complication of exiſting circumſtances, *that* to be right, which a change in thoſe circumſtances, the moment after, might render totally wrong. The rule is a moſt incomparable rule, but it is impoſſible to put it into practice. This "palpable obſcure" this "reign of chaos and old night" thus ſpread over the whole plan and conduct of life, is however not without its uſe. It leaves us entirely open to the direction of any projector. All is darkneſs; and he is at liberty to guide us by any lights he can furniſh.

"I am bound to produce all the good in my power—but by what incitements is it propoſed to ſtimulate me in this arduous duty? The general good, I will allow, is an object highly deſirable; and though ſtripped of all that can impart a lively intereſt to it, of time and place, and perſon and circumſtance, there is no man, I wiſh to believe ſo ſtrangely malevolent, who would not give it, when fairly brought before him in a moment of eaſe and reflection, his heartieſt good wiſhes, or even concur in any reaſonable plan to promote it. All this I readily admit: but to convert this remote regard into the primary principle of all action, is quite a different affair. Such a ſcheme muſt neceſſarily be deluſive, becauſe it controverts, at its outſet, the ſtrongeſt inſtincts of our nature; becauſe it is at war with what neither mortal ſtrength nor ſubtlety can aboliſh or ſupplant; and grounds its ſucceſs on the extinction of powers which fanaticiſm may counteract, indeed, but never can extirpate. We cannot change our nature. By a law of that nature we proceed from perſonal affection to general regard: from the love of offspring, of kindred, of neighbours, and acquaintance, to that of our diſtrict, our community, our country, and our kind. In this order our affections are diffuſed; and in this order, by the conſtitution of our being, they weaken as they ſpread.

"God loves from whole to parts: but human ſoul
Muſt riſe from individual to the whole,
Self love but ſerves the virtuous mind to wake,
As the ſmall pebble ſtirs the peaceful lake;
The centre moved, a circle ſtrait ſucceeds,
Another ſtill, and ſtill another ſpreads;
Friend, parent, neighbour, firſt it will embrace;
His country next; and next all human race."

State Legiſlature.

On the 31ſt ult. the Legiſlature of this ſtate commenced their annual ſeſſion at the ſeat of government. ALEXANDER SHELDON, Eſq. of Montgomery county, was choſen *Speaker* of the aſſembly; Mr. S. SOUTHWICK was re-elected *Clerk*, and Mr. Whipple door-keeper; and Mr. Benjamin Haight appointed ſergeant at arms. In the Senate all the former officers were continued.

His excellency the governor met both Houſes in the Aſſembly Chamber and delivered the following

Speech:

Gentlemen of the Senate and Aſſembly,

IT muſt be a ſource of peculiar ſatisfaction to you, as the Repreſentatives of a free people, when aſſembled to deliberate on their political welfare, to find the ſtate in a proſperous and flouriſhing condition; and our fellow-citizens tranquil and happy under the influence of mild and wholeſome laws:—And if we advert to the ſituation of our national concerns, it will afford additional gratification to reflect, that by the bleſſing of Heaven on the wiſe and pacific proceedings of a virtuous Adminiſtration, the calamities of war have been averted, the rights of the union maintained, its commercial priviledges extended, & its territories enlarged. It is not, however, my province on this occaſion, to expatiate on the immenſe value and importance of the advantages thus honorably acquired.

But notwithſtanding this pleaſing aſpect of our public affairs, we have had reaſon to lament a partial interruption of proſperity, and the loſs of many valuable members of the community, by the recurrence of malignant fever in one of our principal commercial cities. The evils attending this dreadful calamity, both as they affect the lives of the citizens, and the commerce of the ſtate, are ſo diſtreſſing, and of ſuch magnitude, as to demand the ſerious and unremitted attention of the Legiſlature. Whatever diverſity of opinion may be entertained by profeſſional men, with reſpect to the origin and nature of that diſeaſe, experience and obſervation ſeem to evince, that in order to prevent its introduction and ſpreading, regard muſt be had, not only to the veſſels viſiting our ports, but alſo to the local condition of our cities: For, as it is a fact too well aſcertained to admit of a doubt, that crouded and filthy veſſels, whether they derive infection from foreign countries, or generate it on their voyages, are capable of communicating it to certain places prediſpoſed for its reception; ſo it is equally certain, that ſituations in the

immediate vicinity of thoſe places, although expoſed to that infection, are exempt from its influence; and hence it would appear evident that there muſt exiſt ſome latent cauſe in the preſent condition of thoſe cities which have lately been ſubject to peſtilential fever, peculiarly favorable to its propagation. Under theſe impreſſions, it is ſubmitted to your wiſdom, whether, beſides reviſing and improving the preſent precautionary arrangement for preventing its introduction from abroad, ſome efficient regulations ought not to be preſcribed and enforced, for purifying the city of New-York, and reſtoring it to its former ſtate of ſalubrity:—For whilſt it is our duty humbly to implore the interpoſition of the Almighty, to avert theſe afflicting diſpenſations; it is alſo highly incumbent on us to be in the diligent uſe of thoſe ſubordinate means, which his merciful providence may have ordained for our preſervation.

During the receſs of the legiſlature, two vacancies have happened in the Senate of the United States, by the reſignation of the Senators from this ſtate.—One of theſe took place at an early period of the preſent ſeſſion of Congreſs; in that inſtance, the public ſervice required the exerci'e of the conſtitutional power veſted in me of making a temporary appointment: In the other, it being of a recent date, my interference was deemed inexpedient. It is now your duty to fill the vacancies, and to this end the neceſſary documents will be delivered to you.

I have the ſatisfaction to lay before you a reſolution of the Congreſs of the United States, propoſing an amendment to the conſtitution, reſpecting the election of Preſident and Vice-Preſident; and as one of a ſimilar nature has been for two years ſucceſſively recommended by the legiſlature of this ſtate, I feel confident you will receive this communication with peculiar pleaſure, and that ſo deſirable and ſalutary an improvement will meet with your early ſanction.

The money appropriated at the laſt ſeſſion to be expended under my direction for procuring arms and military ſtores, has been applied to that purpoſe on advantageous terms. The different articles purchaſed are deſignated in the annual report of the Commiſſary of Military Stores, with the prices annexed—Notwithſtanding this valuable addition, and the ſeveral uſeful improvements recently made, you will nevertheleſs perceive the expediency of ſuch further appropriations as the ſtate of the Treaſury may without inconvenience admit, for augmenting our ſupplies, particularly of ſmall arms; and for the erection of a magazine in the vicinity of the city of New-York, and of two additional arſenals, one in the middle, and the other in the weſtern diſtrict. The public will be ſufficiently accommodated if theſe are conſtructed on a contracted plan, and it is preſumed that the moderate ſum requiſite for this ſervice may be replaced, if it ſhould be deemed expedient, by the ſale of a portion of the ſurplus lands ſet apart for the military purpoſes.

As you muſt individually have obſerved the laudable ſpirit of the militia in the different parts of the ſtate, manifeſted by their attention to duty and improvement; and as no material defects have been diſcovered in the laws relative to them, it is unneceſſary for me to make any other remarks than ſuch as will be found in the Adjutant-General's return. It may be proper, however, to remind you, that an act, paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, preſcribes regimental chaplains, and certain ſtaff-officers, which are not comprehended in our preſent militia eſtabliſhment, and that legiſlative proviſion will be neceſſary to authorize their appointment.

The Surveyor-General will preſent you with a detail of the proceedings under the act directing the ſale of the unappropriated lands; from which you will diſcover the progreſs made in that buſineſs, and be able to determine how far the advantages contemplated by the mode preſcribed for conducting theſe ſales, have been realized, and whether uſeful alterations may not be adopted.

The annual report of the Comptroller will furniſh you with a correct ſtatement of our finances, and with ſuch uſeful obſervations as experience has dictated for their improvement. It muſt be gratifying to obſerve, that beſides meeting the liberal contributions which have been made for the promotion of literature, and for eſtabliſhments of public utility, our revenues have been competent to the ſupport of our civil liſt, and for all the other public exigences: And there can be no reaſon to doubt, that by a continued attention to thoſe principles of œconomy, which are moſt congenial with the ſpirit of our excellent government, the extinguiſhment of all the demands againſt the ſtate, ariſing from former anticipations, may be ſpeedily accompliſhed without the aid of taxes.

Notwithſtanding the great portion of time and labor which has for a ſeries of years paſt been devoted to the inveſtigation of the claims of individuals, principally for ſervices during the revolutionary war, they do not appear to have diminiſhed, and the public deliberations continue to be embarraſſed with them at every new ſeſſion. From the nature of theſe ſervices, and the length of time that has elapſed, it is difficult either to ſubſtantiate juſt claims, or to guard againſt improper ones; and to theſe cauſes may be aſcribed the occaſional admiſſion of ſome, which had been repeatedly rejected at previous ſeſſions:—And as the ſucceſs of one improper application furniſhes a precedent for others, it is impoſſible to form a rational conjecture of what may be their number and extent. It therefore appears eſſential to the public intereſt, that means ſhould be deviſed for effecting the final adjuſtment of theſe reiterated claims, within a given period of time, upon certain fixed principles calculated to diſpenſe equal juſtice:—For beſides the inefficacy of the preſent mode, and the heavy burden it impoſes on the Legiſlature, it has frequently happened from the preſſure of private buſineſs, that the paſſage of important public bills has been retarded till ſo near the cloſe of the ſeſſion, as not to leave time for a deliberate and careful reviſion of them. I might mention other inconveniences reſulting from the ſame cauſe, but as theſe do not come within the cognizance of the executive, I forbear enumerating them.

Although the management of our external relations is committed excluſively to the general government, it is nevertheleſs the duty of the individual ſtates, by every proper mean, to facilitate and give effect to the arrangements which may be deviſed for ſecuring the tranquility and happineſs of the nation. The neutral poſition taken by the United States, amidſt the wars of Europe, has elevated our character, and increaſed our national proſperity: And as the citizens of this ſtate have an extenſive commercial intercourſe with the conflicting parties, and the unwarrantable acts of individuals have frequently diſturbed the repoſe of empires, it is peculiarly incumbent on us to cheriſh a ſpirit correſponding with our neutral ſituation; and to inculcate on our conſtituents the neceſſity of attending to the wiſe admonitions of the Executive of the Union, "to cultivate "the friendſhip of the belligerent nations, "by every act of juſtice and innocent "kindneſs."

The detention of our citizens on board of veſſels in our own ports, by the ſubjects of other governments, will perhaps require ſome more energetic remedy to be put in the hands of the magiſtracy, than exiſts at preſent: And it may be proper to mention, as connected with this ſubject, that as it is queſtionable whether the waters in this ſtate, between Long and Staten Iſland, and ſouth of the bounds of New-York are included in any county, ſome appropriate proviſions will be neceſſary, to obviate the the evils ariſing from this uncertainty of juriſdiction.

Several matters which were under conſiberation at the laſt ſeſſion, and in which ſome progreſs was made, remain unfiniſhed; Of theſe, the eſtabliſhment of common ſchools, and the improvement of the navigation of Hudſon's river in the vicinity of this city, are of the firſt importance.

The competency of our laws, for all the important purpoſes of good government,

and the faithful adminiſtration of juſtice under them, muſt neceſſarially diminiſh the ordinary objects of legiſlation. And as I have nothing further of ſpecial moment to recommend to your notice, you will commence this ſeſſion with the pleaſing proſpect of being relieved from your public labors at an earlier period than uſual; and I entreat you to be aſſured of my beſt endeavors to facilitate the diſpatch of buſineſs, and to render your deliberations agreeable.

Gentlemen,

If we review the preſent happy condition of our country, and reflect on the many diſtinguiſhed bleſſings we enjoy, as well as on the numerous evils incident to the government, from which we are exempted, there will be found abundant reaſons to rejoice that we live in a republic thus highly favoured of heaven, and under a ſocial compact from which ſo many benefits reſult: And whilſt theſe conſiderations ſhould animate us with exalted ſentiments of patriotiſm and with a lively zeal to cheriſh fundamental principles of our political inſtitutions; they ought, above all, to inſpire us with becoming gratitude to the great Ruler of Nations, on whoſe favor all our happineſs depends.

GEO: CLINTON.

Albany, January 31, 1804.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the paſſing tidings of the times.

Hudson, *February* 14, 1804.

☞ The Rev. REUBEN SEARS, will be ordained at the Preſbyterian Church in this city, on Wedneſday the 15th inſt.—Service to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Legiſlature of Vermont, have paſſed the propoſed amendment to the conſtitution—unanimous in the Council—in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, 93 to 64.

The Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts have rejected the amendment—19 to 13 in the Senate—133 to 79 in the Houſe.

It has paſſed the Senate of this ſtate, with only 4 diſſenting votes—in the houſe, 79 to 14.

A duel was lately fought, at the ſouthward, between John Rutledge, Eſq. and Doct. Center, of Rhode-Iſland. Dr. Center was wounded in both thighs, and ſome accounts ſay, has ſince expired.—Mr. Rutledge was very ſlightly wounded.

The Baltimore Fed. Gazette ſays, "The report of the day is, that government, the day after their feaſt at Waſhington, received diſpaches from N. Orleans ſtating that the Spaniſh garriſon had taken poſſeſſion of ſome of the poſts on the Miſſiſſippi, hoiſted the Spaniſh flag, and avowed their determination to let nothing paſs up or down the river, until they heard from Spain! We give this, as we receive it as mere report."

NEW-ORLEANS, JAN. 9.

BY WILLIAM C. C CLAIBORNE,

Governor of the Miſſiſſippi territory, exerciſing the powers of Governor-General and Indendant of the Province of Louiſiana.

For the better arrangement of the ſhipping, and the ſecurity thereof in the port of New-Orleans, it is ordained and directed that the following regulations relative thereto, be ſtrictly obſerved and enforced.

Article I. All veſſels within twenty-four hours after their arrival, ſhall have their yards top'd and jib-boom in with the ſpritſail yard fore and aft.

II. All veſſels lying in the outſide tier at the Levee, ſhall have at leaſt one large anchor in the ſtream.

III. All veſſels ſhall diſcharge their ballaſt at ſuch place or places as the collectors of the cuſtoms for the time being, ſhall from time to time appoint.

IV. Veſſels having cargoes to diſcharge, ſhall have a preference, as to ſtation, &c. to thoſe that may be loading.

V. Veſſels lying by, or in ordinary, ſhall not be ſuffered to be at the Levee, between the gates of the city, unleſs in the opinion of the harbour maſter no inconvenience may reſult therefrom.

VI. Veſſels lying at the Levee, between the gates of the city, and having no crews on board, may be removed by the harbor maſter at the expence of the owner or conſignee.

VII. Any maſter or other perſon commanding a veſſel, who ſhall when required by the harbour maſter, refuſe or delay to remove the ſame, ſhall be fined for ſuch refuſal in the ſum of fifty dollars in the firſt inſtance; and for delay in the execution of ſuch orders afterwards, at the rate of twenty-five dollars per day, and be moreover liable for all damages ſuſtained in conſequence thereof.

VIII. All veſſels on their arrival, ſhall bring to, or anchor in the ſtream and afterwards warp into ſuch ſtations at the Levee, as may be deemed moſt proper, or the harbor maſter deſignate.

IX. A part of the Levee, oppoſite to the market-Houſe, the limits of which ſhall be defined by the harbour maſter, ſhall be excluſively appropriated to ſmall boats arriving with marketing for the city.

X. All rafts or flat boats deſcending the river and deſtined for this port, ſhall come and lye at ſuch part of the Levee, above the upper gate as the harbor maſter ſhall appoint.

XI. The harbor maſter ſhall be entitled to receive from every ſea veſſel arriving at this port, a ſum, at the rate of two cents for each regiſtered ton; and for all barges, flats and other craft, laden with merchandize, twenty-five cents each.

XII. In all caſes in which no penalty is herein before ſpecified, ſuch maſters of veſſels, or others refuſing or delaying to comply with any of thoſe regulations, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſame, ſhall be fined in a ſum not more than one hundred, nor leſs than twenty dollars, at the diſcretion of the magiſtrate before whom ſuch delinquency ſhall be tried. And all fines or other demands, accruing or becoming payable, in virtue of theſe regulations, ſhall be received in a ſummary way, before any magiſtrate, juſtice, or conſervator of the peace, in the ſaid city; and all fines ſhall be paid into the treaſury of the city to the uſe thereof.

And I do further ordain and declare, that the above regulations ſhall remain in force until permanent proviſion be made in the premiſes.

Given under my hand, and the ſeal of the adminiſtration, at the city of New-Orleans, on the 29th day of December, 1803, and in the twenty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE.

FOREIGN.

Having given our readers an ample diſh of French intelligence laſt week, we now *balance* the account by preſenting them with an equal quantity of Engliſh manufacture—received via Boſton.

LONDON, NOV. 25—26.

On the ſubject of the threatened invaſion, we are ſtill without any thing new to offer our readers. The public mind continued to be diſtracted with the ſame variety of conjectural ſpeculation, and the ſame want of real information as heretofore. The time now draws very near, which the politicians of this country have long fixed on for the great attempt, and if ſome of them are to be relied on, we ſhall ſoon be relieved, from all further ſuſpenſe. The latter end of November, or the beginning of December, has often been ſaid to be the period, beyond which the Firſt Conſul is

determined not to defer the ſailing of the expedition. Indeed the weather is now as favorable as he can reaſonably expect. Our fleets are blown off the French coaſt, the nights are long and dark, and the ſame wind which compels our ſhips to leave the enemy's ſhores, will blow his armament to ours. The long wiſhed for opportunity is at length arrived and we ſoon ſhall ſee what great events it is deſtined to produce.

The naval force of the enemy in the harbour of Breſt, including the ſhips in the inner road is ſaid to amount to 19 ſail of different deſcriptions, not more than nine or ten, we believe, are of the line, beſides which there are ſeveral tranſports, about 70 gun-boats, and a number of what are called cannoniers, carrying two guns, and calculated for the convenience of about 100 men each. They are ſtated to be all full of troops; and the number embarked and encamped in the neighbourhood, are computed at no leſs than 120,000 men. Theſe ſtatements in all probability greatly exaggerate the facts; but be this as it may, there is no doubt of Breſt being the point in which the greateſt exertions of the enemy have been made.

There are building at Boulogne floating batteries to carry 90 guns each, and three very large cables have been conveyed for theſe veſſels from Dunkirk. The cables are 27 inches thick, and weigh above ſeven tons each.

NOVEMBER 27.

"It was reported that the late tempeſtuous weather had compelled our fleet to abandon the blockade of Breſt: this report we are happy to contradict—our ſhips are ſtill off that port, and there is no fear that the enemy will elude their vigilance.

"The invaſion ſeems now to have aſſumed another character. The French have revived their confidence in their ſhips of war, and it is generally believed that they are laden with troops to be employed in the invaſion. As yet a common centre for the gun-boats is certainly not formed, and the accumulation of this craft in Bologne cannot be conſidered as formidable. It is very difficult to ſay any thing new upon this topic; but it may be ſafely aſſumed that Ireland is the point which the Breſt fleet has in view.—

The order which has been ſent to the ſeveral departments in France to diſcontinue the building of gun-boats is ſufficient evidence that the attention of government is now turned to the fleet; at the ſame time that we know that the camps in the neighbourhood of Boulogne are for the moſt part broken up, and the ſoldiers have received orders to march for the Weſtern Coaſt. Two points, therefore, may be clearly aſcertained; firſt, that the gun-boats are intended for the invaſion of England, and the fleet for a deſcent on Ireland; ſecondly, that the hopes of a ſucceſsful invaſion of England are greatly diminiſhed, by the late damp thrown upon the building of gun-boats, and that the expectation of reaching Ireland is renewed by the uncommon attentions lately beſtowed upon the fleet. Admiral Cornwallis now blockades Breſt with a ſuperior force, and the enemy's fleet cannot venture out in face of his; but ſpeculating on the proſpect of his being forced off by ſtreſs of weather, a circumſtance extremely probable, they defer their attempt at invaſion till that opportunity. Suppoſing, however, our fleet to be blown off, the danger is not ſo great as many imagine, and the enemy are expoſed to the moſt imminent hazards.—When the Breſt fleet eſcaped from the laſt attempt upon Ireland, we know that they were above a fortnight off the coaſt, and had anchored above ſeven days in Bantry Bay, without an opportunity being offered to them of landing their men. The chances which were then in our favor we may expect now, and as their eſcape would be almoſt inſtantly known, it may be fairly argued that we ſhould come up to them before a deſcent could be made on any part of the Iriſh coaſt: for there is this diſadvantage attending ſhips of war laden with troops, that they require a great time to land them in common boats, and muſt conſult wind and tides; a difficulty which was meant to be obviated in the invaſion of gun-boats, which might puſh to land directly, and depoſit their cargoes without delay.

NOVEMBER 28.

Four ſhips of the line have been ordered to proceed with all poſſible diſpatch to join Lord Nelſon's ſquadron off Toulon. It is believed, that the French, while they keep threatening our own coaſt, actually meditate another expedition to Egypt. If they ſhould ſet out, it is to be hoped they will not be fortunate enough, as on the laſt occaſion, to reach that country without our fleet being able to fall in with them on the paſſage.

Some diſpatches from the Firſt Conſul to Gen. Rochambeau, who commands the remnant of the French force in St. Domingo, have been lately intercepted by one of our cruiſers. In theſe diſpatches Bonaparte is ſaid to have informed General Rochambeau that the French Treaſury was quite inadequate to "furniſh him with any further pecuniary ſupplies," and that he muſt therefore endeavour to provide for his army in the colony it was appointed to *defend*.

The mode of raiſing ſuch proviſions was pointed out to the general; and the *advice* contained in the diſpatch was that in order to prevent "noiſy complaints," or "troubleſome claims," at a future period, to any property he might think it neceſſary to appropriate, he ſhould take care to have the proprietors "*ſet aſide*" that is, *murdered*! —The attrocities of former tyrants, fade before this Maſter Monſter.

Much has been ſaid in the papers for ſeveral days, of miſunderſtandings exiſting between the Britiſh and American government, reſpecting the interpetation of certain articles of the treaty of 1794. That explanations on the ſubject have taken place we know, but confidently ſtate, that no miſunderſtanding whatever is likely to take place on the ſubject.—No two countries in the world, at this moment, feel a more natural inclination to remain at peace with each other than Great Britain and America. In regard to the reviſion of the above treaty, which is now on foot, we truſt we ſhall very ſhortly be enabled to give the moſt ſatisfactory information.

PARIS, NOVEMBER 2.

The greateſt precautions are taken to prevent the factious from taking advantage of the Firſt Conſul's departure. Six hundred robuſt veterans are added to each of the regiments of infantry which compoſe the guard of Paris. All the inhabitants who have any ſabres, muſkets, or ammunition, are required to deliver them into the depots of the municipalities, under the pain of a conſiderable fine and a long impriſonment. The dealers in arms are enjoined to ſell nothing but pocket piſtols to perſons who are not of a military profeſſion. All the unemployed officers, who conſtantly beſieged the Thuillieries and the war Office, have received orders to return to their departments under pain of being eraſed from the army liſt. They are allowed ten ſous per day for their travelling expences, and receive a brevet, or kind of promiſe employment ſuitable to their age, their rank, and their ſervices; but they have little confidence in the fulfilment of this promiſe, and they all depart with indignation in their hearts.

The Knot.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening laſt, by the Rev. Mr. Judd, Mr. WILLIAM COOPE, Brewer of this City, to Miss ELIZA JULIA ANN MILLS, daughter of John Mills, Eſq. of Claverack.

At Claverack, on the 5th inſt. by the Rev. Mr. Gephard, Captain FREDERICK BALDWIN, of Catskill, to Miss LUCRETIA GOODRICH, of Claverack.

The Wreath.

NEW-YEAR'S ADDRESSES REVIEWED.

Among the various addresses which have been received, we find no one written in a style more easy and familiar, than that of the

Evening Post.

It is not so highly seasoned with *salt* and *pepper* as the Connecticut "Sketches;" but it has, nevertheless, many excellent turns. As we cannot, consistently with our plan, publish the whole, we select the following passages:—

" In days of yore, e'er type of lead,
Had shewn its alphabetic head;
When no Gazette had yet unfurl'd
Its wings, to fly around the world,
Or *Post* was known of Eve or Morn,
Save *Post* who blew the signal horn;
Or *Herald*, but the common crier,
Or *Citizen*, a public liar;
Or *Mercury*, but from above,
Who bore the mighty mail of Jove;
And only one *Aurora* seen,
Of purple MORN, thou blushing Queen!
Unlike that Drab, devoid of shame,
Who, borrowing, blasts thy spotless name.
Ah, then the times were dull indeed,
None went to coffee-house to read,
Or spectacled his nose, to pore
The news and advertisements o'er;
No *List Marine* was then display'd,
To greet the eyes of men of trade;
Nor ever did in print appear,
The notice of the Auctioneer.
Of Foreign News, 'twas all in vain,
To wish one article to gain,
And town and country were in pother,
To learn the doings of each other.
But since the Press has lent its aid,
To Science, Politics and Trade,
Intelligence of every kind,
Flies o'er the world as swift as wind.
Whate'er the incident may be,
Or whether on the land or sea,
Abroad, at home, good news or bad,
Whether it merry be or sad,
No matter what, if choice or rare,
The Paper shall it all declare.

* * * * * * * * * *

So when the Democratic band,
Now the proud rulers of the land,
Contrive new measures, artful laws,
To catch frail *popular* applause;
With speeches plausible proclaim,
That public good is all their aim;
While actions visible, declare,
That PLACE and POWER is all their care.

'Gainst Fed'ral pay vent declamation,
(A *temporary* augmentation)
Yet when themselves in office are,
These salaries *permanent* declare.
Against *State secrets* raise loud cry,
As only fit for monarchy,
And *Secret service money* curse
As being corrupt, or something worse;
Till having long enough cajol'd,
In *Secret* they their conclave hold,
Vote MILLIONS *secret service money*,
Nor feel of conscience scruples any.
Such Demagogues our Press dissects.
And their base selfish schemes detects.
Ah! rash attempt! since null that law,*
Which slanderous Faction kept in awe,
Yet bade stern TRUTH devoid of fear,
Before the judgment seat appear,
And honest SATIRE there defend,
(Corruption's foe, and Virtue's friend)
And swear the dart, which SATIRE threw,
SHE from her own bright quiver drew.
Ah! rash attempt! since now tis plain,
Truth must stand *mute*, and bear the "*peine*."
Both "*forte et dure*," the rule to hear,
That *she herself's a* LIBELLER!!

But no—the Press no chains shall wear,
Here truth in language loud and clear,
Shall make those hear, who do not see,
The *Man in Power's* hypocrisy.
Did he not tell the list'ning nation,
The day of his Inauguration,
That public trusts should be confer'd
Only on those who most deserv'd?
And that a preference should attend
The revolutionary friend?
Deceptive speech; look round and see
How well his words and acts agree.
See Talents, Faith and war-tried merit,
Fall victims to mean Party spirit,
While Weakness, Treason, Treachery base,
Possess the now dishonor'd place.
E'en at this day; oh! shame to speak,
His party rage he joys to wreak,
On him the veteran rough with scars,
Won fighting in his country's cause.
See! war-worn Putnam, he who shar'd
From Washington the just reward,
Who standing free from Party broils,
Hop'd long remission from his toils,
Refusing yet with honest scorn,
In democratic cant to fawn,
From office hurl'd, is doom'd with pain,
To "eat in sweat of brow" again;
While he, who when the vengeful foe,
Throughout our land spread death and woe,
Columbia's sinking cause betray'd,
And gave that foe, his friendly aid,
Steps in his place, by fawning won,
And thankful, bows to Jefferson!
Of Burrs and Clintons much you've read,
All *good republicans* 'tis said,
And once *unanimous* 'tis known,
To pull the "Federal faction" down;
Then, having got the upper hand,
Shall Burr or Clinton have command,
Next to the Chief of Mammoth fame!
The question is—At Clinton's name,
A thousand voices give command,
" Next Jefferson must Clinton stand,
" To keep our President from straying,
" Who's fond a double game of playing;
" (As our good George himself declares)
" *A man of most capricious airs*,
" *A trimmer prone to every notion*,
" *For views of personal promotion*,"
The Burrs dissent—then discord throws
Aloft her torch—quick follow blows;
Four champions charge with pistol rounds,
Slap! bang!—they limp with mutual wounds:
Then ground their arms, take up the quill,
And with this new artillery kill
Each others fame: and in the brawl,
Each other libellers they call,
Which laughing Feds will not admit,
For truth they say's no libel yet.

* *The Sedition Law, which allowed the defendant to give the* TRUTH *in evidence.*

The federal poets seem determined to render the *fame* of the Salt mountain as lasting as time, even if sunshine and rain should disolve its substance. The Post speaks of it thus——

While on Missouri's banks is seen,
A Mountain (with no herbage green)
Of SOLID SALT!—with heaven it wars,
And rusts the polish of the stars.
Around its sides so smooth and clean,
Ten thousand Mammoths huge are seen,
Who licking, with each other vie,
Then scud, and drink the rivers dry!

TERMS OF THE BALANCE, FOR 1804.

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To those who take their papers at the office, in bundles, or otherwise, a deduction from the city price will be made.

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